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On 5th Anniv. of Signing of Korean-Soviet Treaty

Korean Leaders Greet Soviet Leaders

PYONGYANG, July 5 (KCNA)— On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5 sent the following joint telegram of greetings to L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR and to the entire Soviet people.

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the DPRK and the USSR on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and proletarian internationalism has further developed the traditional relations of friendship existing between the peoples of our two countries.

This treaty, a defence treaty for safeguarding the revolutionary gains, has made a great contribution to curbing the U.S.-led imperialists' machinations for aggression and new war provocation and to defending the security of the two countries and the socialist camp and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the fraternal Soviet people smashed all provocative manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors and domestic reactionaries and have converted their country into a socialist power and are today striving to carry out with credit the new Five-Year National Economy Plan for laying the material and technical foundations of communism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the brotherly Soviet people in the struggle for bolstering the country's economic strength and defence potential and developing science and technology.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people are keeping up a strained struggle, holding a sickle and hammer in one hand and a rifle in the other, to smash the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. Japanese imperialists and expedite the independent unification of the fatherland and the socialist construction of the country.

The current situation, in which the U.S. imperialists are expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam and aggravating tension in South Korea and in all parts of the world demands a continued, resolute struggle against their provocative acts and the further strengthening of the forces of socialism and defence potential.

The Korean people value the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people.

Convinced that in the future, too, this friendship will strengthen and develop in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, we wholeheartedly wish the brotherly Soviet people new success in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace and for the cause of communism in the Soviet Union.

On 5th Anniv. of Signing of Korean-Chinese Treaty

Korean Leaders Greet Chinese Leaders

PYONGYANG, July 10 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent on July 10 in joint name the following telegram of greetings to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the CPR:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chinese People's Republic, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people, extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Government of the CPR and to the entire Chinese people.

The Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which was concluded on the principles of complete equality, respect for each other's sovereignty and proletarian internationalism has further developed the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries which have been sealed with blood in the long-drawn arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemies.

This treaty has become a reliable guarantee for defending the security of the two countries and the socialist camp and peace in Asia and the world and a stern warning to the U.S. imperialists who are running wild in the policies of aggression and war.

The fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have made great successes in the struggle for turning their country into a socialist power with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern defence and modern science and technique, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

The Chinese people are now waging a strenuous labour struggle for carrying out the task of the first year of the third Five-Year Plan.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements the fraternal Chinese people have made in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and the strengthening of defence potential.

The Korean people treasure the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people.

Our people will continue to struggle, in the future, too, against the aggressive forces of the U.S.-led imperialists, oppose modern revisionism and dogmatism, defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and exert all their efforts for the victory of the cause of the working class.

Convinced that the militant friendship, solidarity and relations of cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples will continue to strengthen and develop, we sincerely wish you and the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and for peace in Asia and the world.

Korean Delegation Arrives in Algiers

A Korean Party and Government delegation led by Li Yung Ho, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Algiers on July 1 to attend the celebration events of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Algeria, according to a report from Algiers.

The delegation was met at the airfield by Abdel Kader Zaibeck, Minister of Post and Communications, and functionaries of the Foreign Ministry of Algeria.

Also on hand were Ambassador Huh Suk Shin and staff members of the Korean Embassy and diplomatic representatives of socialist countries and Asian and African newly-independent countries in Algiers.

SPA Delegation Pays Call on Tanzania's Pres.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, July 6 (KCNA Special Correspondent) —A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, which arrived in Tanzania on July 2 from Cairo, paid a courtesy call on Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on July 5.

On the occasion, Vice-president Kang Ryang Wook conveyed Premier Kim Il Sung's autograph letter to President Nyerere. He also presented him with gifts.

In the evening of July 5, Vice-president Kang Ryang Wook arranged a grand banquet in connection with his visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-president Kang Ryang Wook expressed thanks to the Tanzanian people for the warm welcome and hospitality, and said that he took this as a manifestation of the feelings of warm friendship and militant solidarity cherished by the Tanzanian people toward the Korean people.

On the same day, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Governments of Korea and Tanzania was signed.

Earlier, on July 3, the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly delegation visited Zanzibar. The Korean party was met at the airport by Abeid Karume, First Vice-president, and by many other highly-placed officials.

KOREAN FOOTBALL TEAM ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, June 30 (KCNA Special Correspondent)— The Korean football team arrived in London on June 30 by plane to take part in the Eighth World Football Championships.

The Korean football team led by Kim Ki Soo, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, was met at the airfield by Bowers, Vice-president of the British Football Association, and officials of the Organizing Committee of the Championships. (Related story on page 6)

World Public Support Koreans' Struggle For U.S. Pull-out from S. Korea

On the occasion of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," the foreign public circles continue to extend excouragement to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the country's independent unification.

Soviet Union

Mass meetings were held in various parts of the Soviet Union. Meetings held sometime ago at the Oil Machine Factory in Baku and in Alma Ata, adopted resolutions actively supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the withrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

An article of Soviet Izvestia dated June 29 wrote: The Soviet people together with the Korean people trenchantly denounce the provocative machinations of the U.S. ruling circles, the conspiracy of the South Korean puppet clique with the Japanese authorities and the illegal acts in the United Nations around the Korean question and strongly demand the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

Pointing out that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle to the unification of Korea and poses a grave menace in this area, the article stressed: Mankind and age demand that the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Cuba

A rally of more than 1,000 working people was held in Havana with the attendance of leading functionaries of the Party, Government and public organizations, according to a report from Havana.

Addressing the rally, Melba Ernandes, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," said:

This rally once again proves the unbreakable friendly ties between the peoples of our two countries in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and here we send to the world people the powerful revolutionary voice of the Cuban people against the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its stooges to maintain the fascist system in South Korea.

The Cuba-Korea Friendship Chullima Shipyard and other enterprises, factories and schools of Cuba held meetings voicing solidarity with the Korean people and the Cuban Organizing Committee of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" published the pamphlet "For the unification of Korea."

A meeting was also held at a unit of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Democratic Vietnam

On June 28 representatives of public organizations of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam gathered at the Vietnam Army Cadet School in Hanoi and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, a report from Hanoi said. The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the stand of the DPRK Government on the solution of the Korean issue.

Telegrams from Foreign Countries

Telegrams sent to social organizations of Korea after June 30 are from:

The U.S.S.R. Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for the Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Polish Peace Committee, the Central Committee of the U.S.S.R. Agricultural Workers' Union, the German Democratic Women's Union, the Algerian Peace Committee, the Algerian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Portuguese Black Africa Students' Federation and the Sudanese Women's Union of African Democratic Revolution.

Neo Lao Haksat Chairman Demands U.S. Troops' Withdrawal

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of Neo Lao Haksat, sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the DPRK.

In the telegram, he condemned the U.S. imperialists for perpetuating the artificial division of Korea and turning South Korea into a new type colony and military base, for dragging out South Korean mercenary troops as bullet-shields in the Vietnam war.

He demanded the U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and expressed full support for the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on unifying the country by peaceful means on an independent, democratic basis.

A-A Journalists' Association Issues Statement

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association on June 25 issued a statement in connection with the "Month of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

The statement pointed out that the struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. troops to get out of South Korea and to unify the country free from any outside interference is not only a struggle for realizing their aspiration but a just struggle contributing to peace in the Far East and the world.

The statement appealed to all progressive journalists in Asia and Africa to join, through their practical work, with the Korean journalists in the organization of this "struggle month."

In this "struggle month," the statement said, the journalists' and peoples of Asia and Africa will expose and condemn with all their might the U.S. imperialists who are hanging on in South Korea, working out aggressive plans against Asia and recruiting more and more cannon fodder in Asia for the escalation of the war in Vietnam, and expose and condemn the aggressive nature of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

SPA Delegation Leader Gives Press Conference in UAR

CAIRO, July 2 (KCNA Special Correspondent)—Kang Ryang Wook, leader of the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, gave a press interview to UAR correspondents prior to his departure from Cairo to Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzanian capital.

He said at the press conference:

We are highly satisfied with the unanimity of views reached at the talks with the leaders of the United Arab Republic. We resolutely condemned the provocative acts of the imperialists and Israel expansionists against the Arab people, and the imperialists' manoeuvrings to frame up the "Islamic alliance" for sowing the seeds of discord among the Arab nations. We once again expressed the support of our Government and people to the just struggle of the UAR people and the Arab peoples.

We also expressed the support of our people to the struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their national rights and return to their native land and to the just struggle of the Yemeni people. The UAR people and their leaders voiced full support to and solidarity with the struggle of our Government and people for driving out all the foreign troops from South Korea and for achieving the unification of the country by themselves without any outside interference.

Lastly, he was asked what were the conditions for Korea's unification. He answered that the U.S. troops, the main obstacle to the solution of the Korean question, must withdraw immediately from South Korea and the Korean question be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

We Severely Condemn U.S. Bombing of Hanoi And Haiphong

—EDITORIAL—

U.S. aircraft have indiscriminately bombed and strafed since June 29 peaceful inhabitants and industrial establishments in the periphery of Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong, an international port city, according to a premediated plan.

This is a challenge to the honor and dignity of a socialist country and to justice and humanity and a wanton violation of the basic principles of international law.

In this connection, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 1 a statement denouncing the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and expressing its determination to render assistance of all forms including the dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people who are heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people are infuriated by this fresh provocation of U.S. imperialism and renew their determination to increase aid to the fighting Vietnamese brothers and to surely bring U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, to justice.

The U.S. bombing, a link in the U.S. policy for "war escalation," shows that the U.S. imperialists have made another step forward in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

Finding that their notorious stage-by-stage war escalation and "peace" hoax have fallen flat in face of the resolute rebuff of the Vietnamese people the U.S. imperialists hatched the sinister plot to escalate the Vietnam war on a big scale. Recently they decided to boost the U.S. army effectives to 285,000 in South Vietnam, reorganized the Second U.S. Air Division in South Vietnam into the Seventh U.S. Air Force, and nearly completed setting up a naval command in this area and brought in 400 more aircraft and one more carrier. They ordered the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea to bring the number of its troops in South Vietnam up to 40,000, while pressing Australia, the Philippines and others to dispatch more troops to South Vietnam.

Johnson finally decided to radically expand the Vietnam war in mid-June and ordered the bombing on June 29 as the first step.

Yet, in its statement the U.S. State Department tried to shift the responsibility for war escalation to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in an attempt to cover up the wicked nature of U.S. imperialism and mislead indignant world public opinion.

No ruse of U.S. imperialism, however, can veil its criminal nature from the eyes of the world's people.

Through the stepped-up air war against North Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to attain their aggressive end by intimidating the Vietnamese people with sheer destruction and mass slaughter. But this is a pipe dream.

The heroic Vietnamese people are now dealing one telling blow after another to the American warmongers, shooting down a lot of their aircraft intruding into Vietnam's sacred territory.

In the June 20 statement of the DRV Foreign Ministry, the entire Vietnamese people solemnly declared that "the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists will be surely punished; their aggressive war seriously defeated and the Vietnamese people crowned with victory without fail."

We fully support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people who have risen up to defend the independence and sovereignty of their fatherland in strong opposition to the U.S. invaders.

As is widely known to the world, a just solution of the Vietnamese question lies in strictly abiding by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

Precisely observing the Geneva Agreements and putting forward the 4-point proposal and the 5-point stand, respectively, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation have done everything in their power to correctly solve the question of Vietnam.

If the U.S. imperialists continue the war of aggression in South Vietnam and the bombing of North Vietnam, turning a deaf ear to these just proposals, it will only isolate themselves more and more from the world and hasten their doom through punishment.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their reckless war escalation manoeuvres immediately and unconditionally, and withdraw forthwith all the U.S. and mercenary troops and weapons from Vietnam, and the question of Vietnam must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The prevailing situation strongly demands that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world pool the strength and render more active assistance to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation.

The Korean people will march ahead together with the Vietnamese people and render every form of assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists, immediately take their hands off South Korea, Vietnam and all the places they occupy!

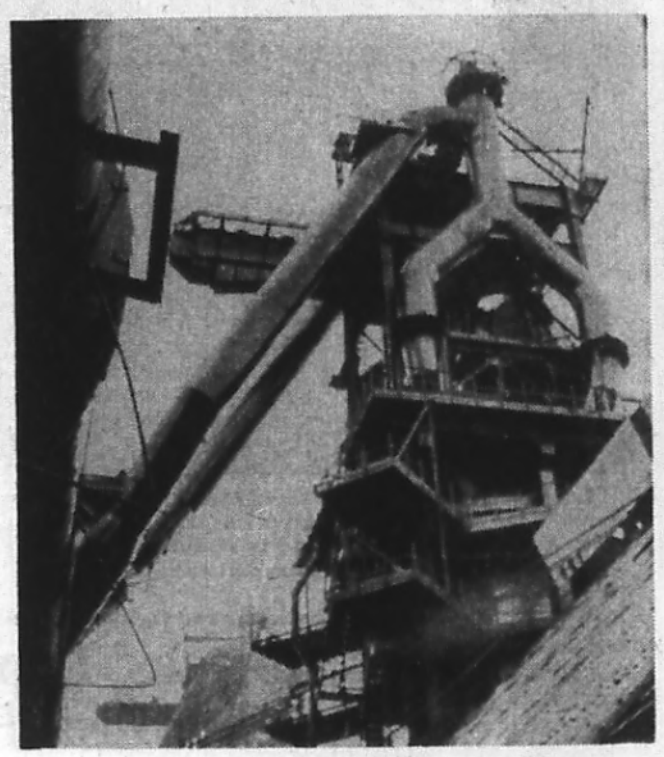
Ferrous Metal Industry In North Korea

The 20 years after liberation have witnessed a miraculous development of ferrous metal industry in North Korea into a self-supporting industry relying on domestic raw materials. Its future is assured by abundant iron ore deposits in many parts of North Korea. The rapid development of and a bright prospect for the ferrous metal industry is mainly due to the "self-reliance" policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is laying special emphasis on development of heavy industry and on the use of domestic raw materials.

At present, the ferrous metal industry is in a position to fully satisfy the demand of the growing national economy and is ready at any time to provide any necessary iron and steel products to South Korea. In short, the North Korean ferrous metal industry is a big guarantee for Korea's unification.

During the 1950-1953 Korean War, the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed all the iron works in North Korea, raving that the reconstruction of the iron works would be impossible for one hundred years. As it turned out, however, the Korean people completely healed the war's wounds, restoring to normal these iron works and expanding production there. They did so with the aggressive attitude and the spirit with which they had repelled U.S. imperialism.

In the "Chullima" spirit, the iron workers launched a series of technical renovation movements, exploiting everything available. At the same time, the Government set up a number of technical schools and "factory colleges" for training technicians and helped reconstruct and enlarge the iron works. Thus, the increased production at the iron works was stabilized.



The No. 2 furnace at the Hwanghai Iron Works has an annual production capacity of 250,000 ton of pig iron.

Meanwhile, with a view to ensuring the supply of iron ore to the iron works, extensive geological surveys were successfully carried out, covering all parts of North Korea, with the result that new rich iron ore deposits have been discovered. Soon a map showing these deposits will come out. Most of North Korean iron ore deposits are excavated by opencast methods. This also resulted in building new iron works.

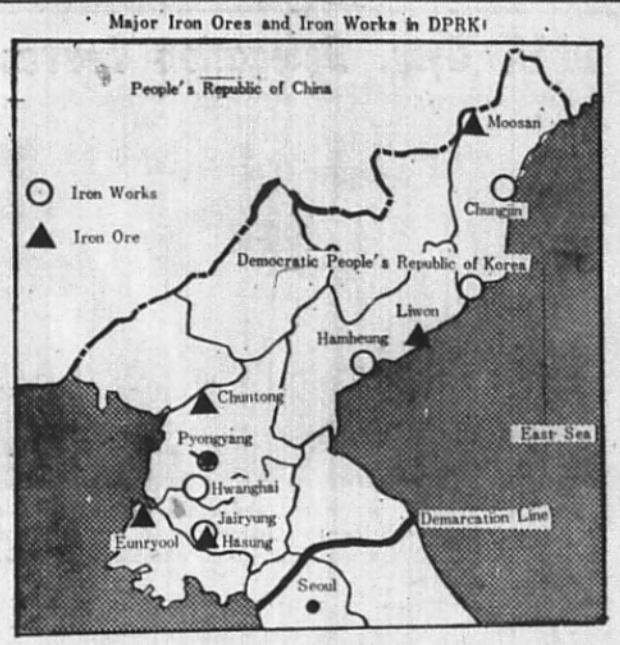
Today, the ferrous metal industry supplies the raw materials on a stable basis to other sectors of the national economy, e.g., machine-building, automobile, construction and chemical industries. It is also exporting iron and steel products to foreign countries, even to African and Latin American countries.

The ferrous metal industry is planned to be developed further and will continue to advance like the "Chullima," a legendary winged horse, consolidating the foundations of the self-supporting socialist national economy.

North Korean Ferrous Metal Industry

annual output (unit is 10,000 ton)	1946	1946	1956	1960	1963
iron ore		68.0	67.8	310.8	386.1
pig iron and granulated iron	0.3	16.0	23.1	85.3	115.9
steel	0.5	14	19	64.1	102.2
steel material	0.1	11.6	13.3	47.4	76.2

Major Iron Ores and Iron Works in DPRK



Major Cities in DPRK

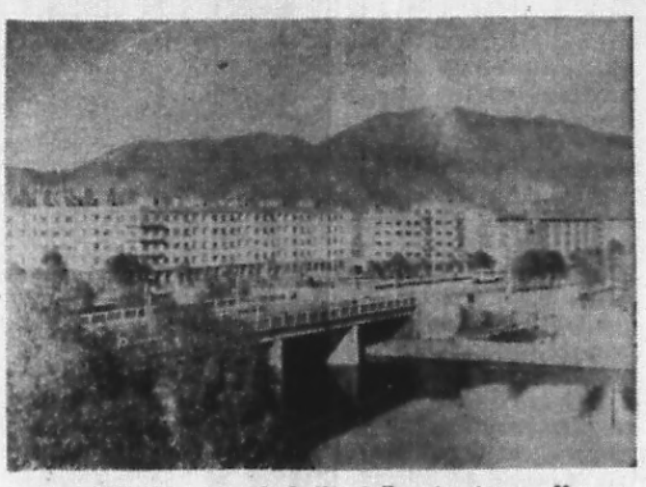
CHUNGJIN

Chungjin City is the capital of North Hamgyung Province and one of the major port cities along the East Sea.

The city has iron works, chemical textile plants, oil refineries, pharmaceutical factories, breweries as its major industries. They are planned to be extensively enlarged by 1967, the final year of the 7-Year Plan.

With its good location, the large and well-equipped Chungjin port plays a leading role in trade with foreign countries, including the Soviet Union and Japan. The city is also a key center of railway transportation.

Since 1959, Chungjin city has received over 86,000 Korean citizens, as a city on which they first set foot in their fatherland after dozens of years of hardships in Japan.



Chungjin City's newly-built tall structures offer a beautiful view.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (7)

This proposal enables the Korean people to represent their national interests to the maximum and in the most gunuine way, free from pressure or interference of foreigh countries.

This proposal which can easily be understood by anyone who is truly desirous of the country's reintegration, is a most fair and reasonable one acceptable to anyone.

Principle of Peace

Today, the unification of Korea should be settled only in a peaceful way by peaceful means and there is no room for argument on this matter.

The principle of peace—this is the reflection of the earnest desire of the Korean people to reject by all means fratricidal war and to realize unification through peaceful means only.

In order to achieve the country's peaceful unification, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly proposed to the South Korean side that North-South exchange be realized in the fields of economy, culture, technology and sports; a North-South peace agreement be concluded on condition that the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea; and a meeting of representatives of North and South Korean political parties, social organizations be held to conduct heart-to-heart talks on the unification question to promote unification.

The South Korean authorities, however, have never given an official answer to the consistent unification proposals by the DPRK Government. On the contrary, notorious South Korean dictator Syngman Rhee, supported by and in league with the U.S., provoked the 1950-1953 Korean War under the lunatic motto: "Unification through northern march" The present South Korean regime of Pak Jung Hi who came to power by the 1961 military coup d'etat which was conducted under the strong support and backstage maneuverings of U.S. CIA agents, is also turning a deaf ear to the sincere efforts of the DPRK Government for unification. The Pak Jung Hi regime is uninterruptedly staging joint military exercises with the U.S. army in South Korea in a drive to create the fear of the non-existent "threat of communism" among the South Korean people and to sharpen military tensions in Korea, and is, thereby, bent on implanting in the minds of the South Korean people the mistaken idea that "something dangerous might be caused by communist North."

The DPRK Government has long since been calling on the South Korean side to enforce a North-South Confederate System as a transitional step jointly to settle the urgent, national problems of the Korean people even before the realization of unification; to adjust in a uniform way the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea; and to promote Korea's unification.

(To be continued)

DPRK Gym. Delegation Leaves for Home; Koreans Here Give Hearty Send-Off

Waving farewell to Korean well-wishers, these are the DPRK gymnastics delegation members on board: (Kim Kyung Whan, delegation chief, (Left) and Dong In Duk, delegation member)

Some 800 Korean people in Japan thronged at Yokohama wharf on July 4 to bid farewell to the DPRK gymnastics delegation members who were going to leave Japan after their 7-day stay in Tokyo to attend the international gymnastics judges training seminar held in the Japanese Metropolis from June 28. Photo shows part of the Korean senders-off.

Kim Kyung Whan and Dong In Duk, members of the delegation of the Korean Gymnastics Association, left Yokohama Port, Japan at 8:00 p.m., on July 4, aboard the Soviet ship Khabarovsk for their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after their 7-day stay in Tokyo to attend the international gymnastics judges training course held in the Japanese Metropolis from June 28.

Already before their arrival at 7:00 p.m., there was a large bustling crowd of Korean citizens on the Yokohama wharf, some 800 in all, to bid farewell to the delegation members. Among the well-wishers were Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and Vice-chairmen of the committee, as well as many leaders of CHONGRYUN-affiliated organizations. Many Japanese public figures were also among the senders-off, including Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association, and Riichiro Aizawa, Executive Director of the Japan-Korea Trade Association.

Press Conference Given Prior to Departure

View of the press conference given by the DPRK gymnastics delegation prior to their leave for Pyongyang (July 4, at Hotel New Otani, Tokyo)

Earlier that day, at 11:00 a.m., Kim Kyung Whan, chief of the delegation, gave a press conference at Hotel New Otani, Tokyo. At the press conference, referring to considerable trouble the delegation members had experienced before they entered Japan, Kim Kyung Whan said: "This trouble, no doubt, issued from the political design of the Japanese Government to place some obstacle in the way of our entry into this country." He said as follows:

"On June 22, a day after our delegation's arrival in Peking, then consisting of three members, we visited the British embassy and completed the formalities for entry into Japan. It took four day before we obtained from the embassy our visas which would enable us to enter Japan by way of Hongkong Meanwhile, a big mistake was discovered in the visa of one of our delegation members: Instead of his name, the name of one of our original delegation members who had been refused to enter Japan and, therefore, had to remain at home, was written in his visa.

"As a result, Kim Je Chul, one of our three delegation members, had to return home from Peking, from where only two of us proceeded to Hongkong as scheduled. Much displeased by this strange incident, we had no sooner arrived in Hongkong than we demanded a sufficient explanation by both the British and Japanese sides. To this demand, they only made very insincere replies : the British embassy had issued the visa only in accordance with the request of the Japanese government and the Japanese authorities had made on June 25 the formalities for entry into Japan of the three DPRK members including, of course, Kim Je Chul, just as the DPRK had demanded."

Shortly after their arrival in Tokyo, the DPRK delegation members met with Takashi Kondo, chief promoter of the international gymnastics judges training seminar in Tokyo, and informed him of the inconveniences they had to suffer before leaving Peking for Hongkong.

Kim Kyung Whan said: "The Japanese authorities are trying to shirk their responsibility on this matter, by passing the buck on the British side, and vice versa." "However, one thing is clear," he said, "that our delegation was, as it were, politically discriminated in coming to this country." "In connection with this discriminatory measure taken against our delegation, we demanded Takashi Kondo, a most satisfactory explanation, but in vain," he stated. He continued: "We deem it necessary for the Japanese side to make full explanations on the reason why they placed the obstacle in the way of our entry into Japan." "We are of the opinion that Mr. Takashi Kondo should also be held responsible for this," he added.

Next, referring to the question of the so-called "Asian Gymnastics Federation" which, despite denial by the DPRK delegation, was announced to have been organized in the course of the Tokyo training course for international gymnastics judges, Kim Kyung Whan said: "Generally speaking, we are not opposed to the establishment of any athletic organization so long as it is to contribute toward elevating the levels of technique in physical training." "The character of such an organization should never be decided by any prejudice or by political concepts." "As the Japanese press reported, the character of what is called 'the Asian Gymnastics Federation seems to be extremely vague and ambiguous. This ambiguous character of the Asian Gymnastics Federation may be clearer in view of the difference of views even among representatives of the Japan Gymnastics Association which sponsored the international gymnastics judges training seminar held this time in Tokyo." "Some of them said that the recent Tokyo seminar was the first step toward establishing the Federation in question, whereas others, denying this, insisted that it was the second general assemblage of sports instructors from the Far East and the Middle and Near East, contending that the first general meeting to form the Federation was held earlier at the time of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics and that, accordingly, the Federation had already been in existence since."

Whatever these conflicting arguments may be, the result is the same: The Asian Gymnastics Federaton is now a reality.

"We can not but feel that the Asian Gymnastics Federation, if it exists, is like a mirage whose appearance no one is aware of, or that it was organized before no one knew," Kim Kyung Whan said. "There would be no need at all," he continued, "for any athletic organization whatsoever to be formed through a behind-the-stage dealing." "We do not know when and how the so-called Asian Gymnastics

(Continued on page 5)

Koreans' Repatriation Accord Must Be Extended

Minjoo Chosun, organ of the DPRK Government, on July 2 carried an editorial article in support of the proposal made on July 1 by the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society to the Japan Red Cross on extending the term of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan for another year without any change.

We reagrd it as our national duty to warmly welcome all Koreans in Japan who wish to return to their homeland and help meet their desire, and we will spare no effort to successfully ensure it, the article writes.

The present proposal of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, the article went on, is a faithful reflection of the earnest desire of many Korean compatriots in Japan who have as yet been unable to return to their homeland as well as the compatriotic feelings of the entire Korean people who are anxious to receive them.

Facts show that the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the homeland has not only been an epochal event in their lives but also has opened a new life for them.

This is a brilliant fruition of the lofty compatriotic measures taken by the Government of our Republic for the destiny and life of the overseas compartiots, and the precious result achieved under the Repatriation Agreement concluded between the Korean and Japanese Reds Cross societies.

Recalling the fact that in Japan there are as yet a large number of Koreans who desire to return home, the article says: This demands the extension of the Repatriation Agreement without any modification.

And it is only natural for the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to propose to extend the term of the Repatriation Agreement for another year as it is.

This is in full accordance with the spirit of the Repatriation Agreement which was concluded on humanitarian principles.

The article expresses the belief that the latest proposal of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK will evoke affirmative response from the progressive political parties and social organizations, people in all walks of life in Japan as well as the Japan Red Cross.

South Korean Workers' Struggle for Existence and Democratic Rights

U.S.-Hired Workers

Over 300 South Korean workers employed by U.S. army organs in the Boopyung district, Kyunggi Province, entered the fifth day of their strike on July 5, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They are keeping up their struggle to press for their demands including wage raise, frustrating the blacklegging machinations of the U.S. army-controlled contracting company.

Over 600 workers hired at U.S. army organs in the Inchon district, came to Boopyung on July 1 and joined the strikers who were staging a sit-down struggle together with their family members numbering some 200.

South Korean workers in a strike against U.S. management in the Boopyung district, Kyunggi Province

8,000 Citizens

Some 8,000 inhabitants in Samchuk County, Kangwon Province, held on July 5 a mass meeting to demand the puppet authorities take preventive measures against air pollution by a thermal power plant and a cement factory in the district, according to a Donga Radio report from South Korea. Participants in the rally strongly denounced the authorities of these factories for having shown no intention to take measures against air pollution which was so harmful to their health. The ralliers unanimously adopted a resolution which demanded that the management of the factories immediately take preventive measures and make proper compensation for the damage done so far to their health.

The rally was followed by two demonstrations launched by the participants each before the thermal power plant and the cement factory. Both demonstrations continued until 5:00 p.m. that day, in spite of severe police suppression.

Against 'House' Evacuation

A Radio Joongang report from South Korea said that some 50 inhabitants in Boosung-dong, Inchon City, stormed the Inchon City Office on July 5, at around 3:00 p.m. and occupied the office room of the mayor, demanding cancellation of the city authorities' plan to remove their houses.

The occupants destroyed part of the room and its furniture and demanded resignation of the mayor. Soon, police arrived to suppress the inhabitants. The arrival of the police, however, made the struggle of the inhabitants severer, the report said.

Meanwhile, these inhabitants were part of those who launched a sit-down demonstration in front of the City Office earlier that day, at around 10:00 a.m., shouting the same demand.

The report said that the puppet authorities were going to pull down the houses of the demonstrators for the reason that their houses had been built without licenses.

Yankees Fire on S. Korean Workers

Yankee soldiers of the U.S. 508th Signal Corps in Sokcho, Kangwon Province of South Korea on July 2 fired on and beat South Korean employes of a U.S. army organ, who were on strike, according to a report of Radio Donga in Seoul. Seven workers who had been most active in the strike, were seriously injured.

The workers there joined in the strike called by over 4,000 South Korean employes of U.S. army organs against a wage-cut.

(Continued from page 4)

Federation made its appearance," he said.

"According to the rules of the International Gymnastics Association," he said, "when any country wants to set up a branch organization of the Association covering some areas, the country is required to inform the international organization of its desire and to obtain the latter's approval in advance." "The fact that widely different opinions exist concerning the issue of the Asian Gymnastics Federation, demonstrates that the abovementioned formalities have completely been neglected."

"When Japanese papers reported that there seems to be 'some hidden aim' behind the Asian Gymnastics Federation, the papers were referring to this ambiguous nature of the Federation. We say that this 'some hidden aim' is political," he stated. He continued:

"Generally speaking, our stand is that we are in favour of becoming a member of an international organization concerning physical culture. This does not mean, however, that we are always and unconditionally ready to associate ourselves with any international athletic organization. For example, we can not decide our stand as to whether we should join in the Asian Gymnastics Federation or not, unless and until the character of the Federation is made clear first."

"My opinion is that several points remain to be made clear, regarding the obstacle created in connection with our entry into Japan and regarding the question of the Asian Gymnastics Federation. After my return home, I intend to inform the Iternational Gymnastics Association and all its member organizations of the truth about all these things as it is and without any modification. Because, I am firmly convinced that no political interference should be allowed, and any political interference must be strictly prohibited, in the field of physical culture.

Aim of Rusk's Junket To Seoul

U.S. State Secretary Dean Rusk arrived on July 8 in Seoul as the head of a 20-men entourage.

Rusk's visit to Seoul, a leg in his Southeast Asian and Far Eastern tour, is directly related to the manoeuvres for stepping up Asian aggression and it bodes ill.

In Canberra, he blustered that "more U.S. troops would almost certainly have to be sent to South Vietnam," admitting that "the U.S. had already committed unprecedented forces in Vietnam," and in the Philippines he was assured of the dispatch of 2,000 mercenaries by the Manila Government.

While in Japan, Rusk "examined" the Asian situation with the Japanese militarists and bellowed that "the massed might of men backing South Vietnam (meaning Saigon puppets), totalling nearly a million men," guarantees U.S. victory in South Vietnam. This gives an idea of the purpose of his visit to Seoul.

He will, first of all, try to dragoon the Pak Jung Hi clique more deeply into the war escalation at the moment when U.S. imperialism is suffering abysmal setbacks in South Vietnam and has become a hateful target of the accusing fingers of Asian peoples.

Secondly, he will nudge Pak Jung Hi to sound a muster call for a "conference of participants in the South Vietnam war," so as to make Asians fight Asians and conceal the ugly colors of U.S. imperialism as the aggressor.

Rusk's trip is also intended to form in Korea the second front linked with the Vietnam war. It should be noted that the U.S. imperialists are head ove heels in the fortification of the frontline positions and the expansion of airfields and naval ports in South Korea while shouting themselves hoarse for "combat readiness."

We sharply denounce Rusk's trip as a provocation against the Korean people and will watch every move of his with increased vigilance.

More "ROK" Troops to South Vietnam

According to a report of South Korean local Radio Choonchun, the Pak clique sent puppet armymen on July 4 to replace the combat division "Tiger Unit" in South Vietnam after a "departure ceremony" at the Choonchun railway station.

The radio said that they would "replace" the aforesaid unit, not mentioning their numerical strength. But the puppet clique cannot hide that they are reinforcements. As the Pak Jung Hi clique admit, the "Tiger Unit" has suffered such a loss that it now "finds it hard to wage a divisional operation."

At Washington's bidding, the Pak Jung Hi clique are busy sending to South Vietnam another army division, an air force and battery contingents and even civilian technicians.

S. Korean Troops Suffer Heavy Casualties in S.Vietnam

On June 17, one platoon of Pak Jung Hi mercenary troops at Cat Thang village, Phu Cat District, Binh Dinh Province, was wiped out by the South Vietnam Liberation Army, according to a Vietnam News Agency report quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

The enemy rushed one battalion and one company of Pak Jung Hi troops to the spot under air and artillery cover.

Japanese People Supporting Koreans' Nat'l Education

Broad Japanese public circles are demanding the Sato Government ensure democratic, national education for Korean nationals in Japan, their fundamental human rights and sacred national rights.

Representatives of Japanese women in Kanagawa Prefecture held a meeting in Yokohama on July 2. The meeting was addressed by Sumiko Tanaka, Socialist Diet member, Take Hosooka, Vice-chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Peace Committee, and other representatives of local women's organizations and political parties.

The speakers roundly condemned the Japanese Government for obstinately trying to meddle in the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan and impose "assimilation education" upon their children, by revising the "School Education Law" and newly instituting a "foreigners' school system."

The meeting adopted a resolution and an appeal.

The resolution strongly called on the Japanese Government to cancel the plan to revise the "School Education Law."

Representatives of the professors group of Chuo University in Tokyo went to the Ministry of Education on June 29 and protested against the unwarranted suppression of the national education of Koreans in Japan by the Japanese Government. They submitted a "written demand" signed by 153 professors and teachers of the university.

They pointed out that the "revised school education bill" formulated by the Government was evidently designed against the independent schools of Korean citizens in Japan. They strongly demanded the government correct its illegal policy and fully ensure the right of democratic, national education for Koreans in Japan in accordance with international practice.

Earlier, on June 14, the teaching staff of Hosei University sent a letter to Education Minister Nakamura, demanding the Japanese Government guarantee the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan, giving up its plan to submit to the Diet the "revised school education bill" aimed at establishing a "foreigners' school system." Nine more local assemblies of Japan recently adopted resolutions and recommendations requesting the Government to ensure the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

With this, the number of Japanese local assemblies supporting the national education of Koreans in Japan reached 36 as of June 27. Among them are the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and the Osaka Prefectural Assembly.

N. Korean Booters Training in England for Final Trimming

(MIDDLESBROUGH, July 4, from KCNA Special Correspondent)

The Korean footballers who had reached Middlesbrough via London on June 30 to take part in the Eighth World Soccer Cup to be held here starting July 11, started training immediately the day following their arrival.

From early morning, the Korean booters are seen training on the exercise ground.

Now that they have recovered from fatigue from a long journey and have gradually been used to the climate here, they are making all-out efforts for final trimming so that they may enter the World Cup in full preparedness,— said senior coach Myung Rye Hyun.

The weather is wonderfully fine these days, so fine that even local English people say this long spell of fine days is quite unusual.

Our players look to be in good shape especially when they run and jump on the spacious ground, and the ball flying into the goal seems to be very fast.

All the players are in good condition and are already accustomed to the local climate, captain Shin Yung Gyoo said.

It is pretty cool in the morning and evening here, just as in fall in Korea, and the sun does not set in the west even at 9:00.

Since their arrival in the country, the Korean team has been the cynosure of all English soccer fans.

When they alighted on the London Airport, they were surrounded by a jostling crowd eager to see the team from an Asian country that had kicked nine goals in the match against the Australian team last November.

When the Korean delegation arrived in Darlington en route to Middlesbrough, chairmen of the Northeast Districts Football Association and the Middlesbrough Football Association as well as many other public figures with their family members cordially welcomed the delegation at the station, guiding them to an hotel.

Both "The Times" and "The Daily Express Evening Standard" reported the arrival at London of our delegation in long stories with the photographs of our booters, Han Bong Jin and Pak Ri Sub.

Local dailies in this northern district, where our team is to play games for the World Cup, are daily reporting on Korean booters. Among others "The Northern Echo" wrote: "North Korea would win victory in the World Cup."

With the opening of games drawing near, an ever increasing number of people are visiting the hotel which our footballers stay.

Many people throng in front of the hotel to get the autographs of our footballers. Among them are seen grey-haired old men, children on bicycles and those who come here in their cars.

People are seen all day around the hotel gate calling our footballers by their names.

An English boy entrusted us with a letter addressed to Kim Eung Suh, Chairman of the Korean Soccer Association. In his letter, he says he wants to know everything about the Korean soccer team and further facts about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A hot fighting was seen from start to finish in the match between the Moranbong Team of Korea and the Bucharest Combined Team from Rumania, held at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang, on April 22 this year.

Our soccer players look happy and optimistic, when they are resting in their hotel, at whose top is seen the DPRK national flag fluttering high in the sky, and when they are riding in their cars through the streets, and yet they do not spend even a single day without renewing their determination to win in the London football championships. And their determination is becoming stronger as the day of their match approaches.

When on his way to hotel, after a day of hard training, Han Bong Jin, one of the team members said to his co-players: "I will do my best to heighten the prestige of our fatherland, faithful to the Party's teaching : 'more sweats in training'," this was an unconscious betrayal of his preparedness for the coming match. And this sentiment is shared by all the team members.

The Korean soccer team was the first to arrive here. According to the announcement of the Organizing Committee, Koreans' rival teams bracketed in Group 4 will arrive here around July 7 or later.

Actual Conditions of "Moral Education" in South Korea

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique advocate "moral education" as part of "anti communist education.

They intend to train South Korean children and youths as their cheap servants and pliable intellectual slaves.

The Pak clique openly declare that "every educational activity aims at moral education and it may fairly be said that the object of education itself lies in moral education." One can gather from this the great importance they attach to the moral education to enforce the U.S. colonial policy of obscurantism.

They argue that the "cause of the corruption of politics, economic backwardness and poverty of the people should be sought in the corruption, backwardness and poverty of national morality." This is an attempt to shift on to the South Korean people and students the responsibility for all the misfortunes brought about by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and its consequences.

"You must not forget the fact that there are many rebellious elements even among university students. Such elements are required to receive moral education, so that other naive students may not be poisoned by them and may follow an unbiased course." These words are precisely indicative of the fact that they are trying to legalise their colonial rule in South Korea by concealing social corruption and contradictions, under the cloak of "morality."

They preach "class collaboration," harping on the "supra-class" and "supra-history" nature of morality. "There is no enemy among men How can there be an enemy to one who loves others sincerely ? The error of the enemy is in essence my error One can love all people." (South Korean journal, *Kyoyook Pyungron*) This logic is aimed at dulling the revolutionary awakening and class consciousness of the South Korean people and reduce them to obedient slaves.

All in all, they try inculcate in the minds of people the idea that it is an eternal truth' for the people to be faithful to their lords, or to the exploiting class in every age in human history including the ruling circles of today's South Korea. They preach "love" and "obedience" to South Korean students, saying that "love" presupposes "obedience" and obedience sacrifice. For the sake of love, men are able to bear, to make concessions

Men are willing to obey; they feel like believing even what others call black to be white, wishing to obey unconditionally; and don't want to ask the reason why they obey." (the same journal).

While preaching unprincipled, "supra-class" love, they demand the students obey whatever oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism.

Legalising the thought of "class collaboration" as a sort of lofty morality, they insist on harmony between capital and management, between the exploiting and exploited classes and between landlords and peasants. Textbooks of South Korean high schools say that class consciousness not only brings about national split but also results in denying ethics and morality. Those who think capitalists are the enemy of workers only because the former exploits the latter, are mistaken. In so doing, they deny upon ethics and morality, and so on.

This is a foolish attempt to defend the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, the source of all the contradictions and misfortunes in South Korea and lay the blame on others and crack down on the struggle of the South Korean people on charges of violating "ethics and morality."

Further, they are bent on propagating "faith" and "courtesy" in establishing harmony between capital and management, by means of which,— and not by class struggle or revolution—capitalist exploitation and oppression could finally be eradicated or at least mitigated, while urging upon the students their ridiculous belief that "if 'courtesy' is observed by capitalists and workers, antagonisms between rich and poor will be removed, the living standard improved and the clash of interests avoided..."

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi regime, on the other hand, have turned the schools of South Korea into institutions for religious education for cramming into the heads of the students all sorts of unscientific and fantastic ideas such as illusion about the world-to-come, non-resistance to exploitation and oppression, and mysticism.

This is also expressed in the following declaration of puppet "educationists" in government pay: Moral education is aimed at helping people have communion with god. Moral education is firmly related to religious education. Moral education itself, in the last analysis, must reach the level of religion..., because religious education ranks higher than moral education..."

By forcing South Korean teachers to praise, before their students, the great role religion has played in developing human history and in promoting social welfare and to implant into the minds of students the idea that this is because "religion has brought lofty morality to the life of mankind," (*Higher Education, Vol. 2*) U.S. imperialism and the Pak clique are all eagerness to cover up the reactionary, hypocritic nature of their religious policy. Calling the U.S. aggressive troops the apostles of god, these scoundrels are zealously spreading 'America-worship" ideas. They have set up thousands of religious schools including scores of higher education institutions to impose America-worship and anti-communist education upon the younger generation.

In close connection with "anti-communist" education, "moral education" in South Korea today is utilized as an ideological means to lead South Korean youths to obey U.S. imperialism, thus playing a reactionary role and paralyzing their national spirit and class consciousness.

Sound education is unthinkable in South Korea under the colonial obscuration policy of U.S. imperialism.

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